A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ADMINISTRATION OF INOTROPIC DRUGS AMONG STAFF NURSES IN SELECTED HOSPITALS OF INDORE

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ABSTRACT

Background of the study: Inotropic agents, or inotropes, are medicines that change the force of your heart's contractions. There are two kinds of inotropes: positive inotropes and negative inotropes. Positive inotropes strengthen the force of the heartbeat. Negative inotropes weaken the force of the heartbeat.

Positive inotropes strengthen the heart's contractions, so it can pump more blood with fewer heartbeats. Negative inotropes weaken the heart's contractions and slow the heart rate.

KEYWORDS: Assess, Knowledge, Administration, Inotropic drugs and staff nurses.

INTRODUCTION:

Inotropic drugs are used for treatment of heart diseases for a long period of time to treat emergency cardiac issues. Some inotropic drugs have been used for more than two hundred years, however the use of some of these drugs preparations has recently became controversial because they have never been shown to reduce mortality rates, but they do seem to offer some benefits in moderate to severe cardiac disease by reducing the period of hospitalization and symptoms. But today we have new generation inotropic drugs which are successful in therapeutic use. But these drugs are also associated with serious side effects.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding administration of inotropic drugs.

2. To find out the association between the of knowledge score regarding the administration of inotropic drugs among staff nurses with the selected socio-demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES: (AT 0.05 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE)

H 01: There is no significant association of knowledge scores with their selected socio-demographic variables.

H1: There will be significant association of knowledge scores with their selected socio-demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research Approach: Quantitative.

Research Design: Descriptive Survey.

Research Setting: Bombay Hospital, Indore, M.P.

Demographic variable: i.e. Age, gender, religion, qualification, work experience and no. of CNE programme attended.

Target Population: Staff nurses who are working in Bombay hospital, Indore.

Sample Size: Sample size was 30.

Sampling Technique: Non probability convenient sampling technique was used.

RESULT:

Frequency, Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables:
The analysis of the demographic data of the study samples gives an idea about the general characteristics of the staff nurses of selected Hospital (Bombay Hospital, Indore). Distribution of staff nurses according to their age in years shows that 76.67% of staff nurses didn't attend the no. of CNE programme attended administration of inotropic drugs. Only 23.33% attended the training. The present study shows that overall mean and percentage of the knowledge score level under sub headings i.e. poor, average good. between 1-7 is 50% staff nurse and the knowledge score between 8-14 is 43.34% staff nurses the knowledge score of >15 is 6.66% staff nurses.

Level of Knowledge Score of Staff Nurses Regarding Administration of Inotropic Drugs:

This Table deals with the assessment of knowledge of staff nurses working in Bombay hospital in different department. The level of knowledge is divided under the following heading poor, average and good.

Table no 1. The knowledge score, Mean, Standard Deviation (N=30)

S. No	Level of knowledge	Grade	Frequency	Percentage %	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Poor	1-7	15	50		
2	Average	8-14	13	43.34	8.066	7.45
3	Good	>15	2	6.66		

The above table shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the pre-test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding on Administration of inotropic drugs. The level of knowledge on inotropic drugs divided under the following heading poor, average and good. Maximum samples had poor score was 50%, 43.34% had average score and 6.66% had good score and mean score of administration of inotropic drugs was 8.066, which lies average category and SD 7.45, shows that the data is scattered around the mean value.

Association Between Knowledge Score of Staff Nurses Regarding Administration of Inotropic Drugs with their Demographic Variable:

There is no association of knowledge score regarding administration of inotropic drugs Score among staff nurses in relation to age, gender, professional qualification, work experience and continuous nursing education programme. Thus null hypothesis is retained and alternative hypothesis is rejected.

LIMITATION:

The study is confined to a small i.e. 30 nursing personnel working in different units of Bombay Hospital, Indore.

Generalization of the study to a large population can be made.

The study was limited to particular region at Indore; the generalization of the study to a more regions can be added.

CONCLUSION:

Conclusion reveals that there was a no association in administration of inotropic drugs among staff nurses in Bombay Hospital, Indore.

There was no association between administration of inotropic drugs with their selected socio-demographic variables regarding administration of inotropic drugs among staff nurses This training enhances quality nursing care to patient.

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